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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                                             19 Cr. 610 (JGK)
                 V.
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     AVIRAM AZARI,
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                    Defendant.
           ----x Sentencing
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                                              New York, N.Y.
                                              November 16, 2023
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                                              11:20 a.m.
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     Before:
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                           HON. JOHN G. KOELTL,
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                                              District Judge
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                                APPEARANCES
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     DAMIAN WILLIAMS
          United States Attorney for the
16
           Southern District of New York
      JULIANA N. MURRAY
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          Assistant United States Attorney
     MOSES & SINGER
18
          Attorneys for Defendant
     BARRY S. ZONE
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           -and-
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     JOSEPH ASCH (Telephonic)
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     ALSO PRESENT:
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      Joel Suberi, Interpreter (Hebrew)
      Shane Crumlish, FBI
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THE DEPUTY CLERK: United States of America v. Aviram
Azari. Will all parties please state who they are for the
record.
MS. MURRAY: Good morning, your Honor. Juliana Murray
on behalf of the United States. I'm joined at counsel table by
FBI Special Agent Shane Crumlish.
MR. ZONE: Good morning. Barry Zone for Aviram Azari
who sits beside me. How are you, Judge.
THE COURT: Good morning.
THE DEPUTY CLERK: May the clerk inquire of the
defendant, does the defendant have his headphones?
THE COURT: All right.
MR. ZONE: I'm sorry, also present on the line is
Joseph Asch, Mr. Azari's Israeli counsel, and I thank the Court
for permitting him to appear this way.
THE COURT: Oh, sure.
Would the interpreter please note his appearance also.
THE INTERPRETER: Joel J. Suberi, Hebrew interpreter.
THE COURT: Is your oath on file?
THE INTERPRETER: No, I don't think so.
THE COURT: Mr. Fletcher, please swear the
interpreter.
(Interpreter sworn).
THE COURT: I've received the presentence report,
prepared June 14, 2023, revised July 12, 2023. I've received

the defense submission dated October 12, 2023, and an additional submission November 15, 2023. I've received the government's submission dated October 12, 2023, including victim impact statements.

A few observations at the outset. First, I note that the defendant submitted two expert psychological reports. I've read them, of course. I want to confirm that the defendant is not arguing that the defendant is not competent to be sentenced and/or was not competent at the time of the plea.

I don't read the expert reports as suggesting that the defendant is or was incompetent, but I wanted to confirm that.

MR. ZONE: Yes, your Honor. That's not at all what they were submitted for the purpose of.

THE COURT: Okay. Second, I have a preliminary consent preliminary order of forfeiture in the amount of \$4,844,968, which appears to be signed by Ms. Murray for the government and by Mr. Azari and Mr. Zone today, November 16. I take it the parties agree I can sign that consent order of forfeiture.

MS. MURRAY: Yes, your Honor.

MR. ZONE: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll do that in connection with sentencing.

Next, there is no request for restitution?

MS. MURRAY: No, your Honor.

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THE COURT: It's correct that there is no request for restitution?

MS. MURRAY: Yes, your Honor. It is correct that there is no request for restitution.

THE COURT: After reading the submissions, I wish that defense counsel had brought to my attention and sought more help with respect to the defendant's medical condition.

Sometimes I'm able to intercede with the Bureau of Prisons to provide more and better assistance to defendants who appear before me, because I take responsibility for defendants who are before me. And if defense counsel wants help from me now, defense counsel can just bring it to my attention.

Finally, in the letter yesterday, the defense asks me for a two-level decrease in the offense level as a result of the current section 4C1.1 guideline, because the defendant has zero criminal history points, and does not fit within any of the exclusions.

Government position?

MS. MURRAY: Yes, your Honor. We agree that the new 4C1.1 does apply to the defendant. So, the new offense level for that group would be 27, rather than 29.

THE COURT: That's right. Total offense level 27, criminal history category I, guideline sentencing range 70 to 87 months, plus 24 months on Count Four consecutive. So, it becomes 94 to 111 months.

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And the government should have also brought it to my attention earlier. Okay. With all of that, I'll listen to defense counsel first. Mr. Zone, have you reviewed the presentence report, the recommendation, and the addendum and discussed them with the defendant? I have, your Honor. MR. ZONE: THE COURT: Do you have any objections? MR. ZONE: I just want to point out a couple of things. THE COURT: Sure. MR. ZONE: Your Honor, the first thing I noticed was that and again unless I missed something, you didn't indicate that the report was prepared on 6/14/23 and revised on 7/12/23. THE COURT: You're right. MR. ZONE: It was '22. THE COURT: You're right. You are absolutely right. The report was prepared June 14, 2022, revised July 12, 2022. So, I wanted to make the record clear. So, MR. ZONE: and there was the only thing that I felt that I wanted to bring to the Court's attention was with respect to the recommendation part of the probation report. And basically, within the probation -- within the

recommendation, there is a portion under justification which is

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document 62, page 21 of 27, third paragraph down, where 1 probation indicates that we recognize the possible existence of 2 3 several mitigating factors. 4 THE COURT: I'm on page 21. 5 MR. ZONE: Page 21, third paragraph down, probably the 6 second sentence. 7 THE COURT: Under recommendation or under --8 MR. ZONE: Under justification, your Honor. 9 MS. MURRAY: It is page 21 of the filed document, your 10 Honor. It is page 20 of the report. 11 MR. ZONE: I'm sorry about that. I was reading from the file. 12 13 So they indicate the possible existence of several 14 mitigating factors, specifically physical health, family dependency, and his exposure to war and possible psychological 15 16 trauma. 17 THE COURT: The third paragraph under justification that begins "when determining a recommendation"? 18 19 MR. ZONE: Yes, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Okay. 21 MR. ZONE: So if you go down it starts "we recognize." 22 THE COURT: We recognize the possible existence of

several mitigating factors, okay.

MR. ZONE: However, to date, we have not independently been able to corroborate any of this information, and as such,

we gave no consideration for a variance from the guidelines range.

So, and I refer the Court back to the original final presentence report filed July 12, '22, paragraphs 51 and 52.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ZONE: It starts off when he first -- when he was first arrested for the instant offense while in custody, he developed an undiagnosed gastrointestinal problem. And it goes on to say that they observed it during the interview.

And 52, it discusses his trying to go have it dealt with by physicians within the prison.

So, I just wanted to point out to the Court it wasn't left off the original document. And they said it's never been verified, because it came from my client's words.

And then the second part is with respect to his military. On page 14, paragraphs 55 and 56, the report indicates that the defendant graduated from military school of the Navy in Israel, and immediately began his mandatory military service. And then between '89 and '92, going on to paragraph 56, your Honor, between '89 and '92 he was in the Israel Army as an airborne soldier where he received firearms and weapons training. So, that goes down to describe his military experience.

So, just to indicate to the Court that the recommendation that probation indicated is devoid of

consideration of his health and military experience. I wanted to point that out, not such as an objection, but just to point out to the Court that I have reviewed this, I have discussed this with Mr. Azari, and I wanted to point that out to the Court.

THE COURT: Okay. The presentence report is also wrong in the recommendation because it begins, putting aside the fact that it doesn't include the recent two-level downward adjustment in the offense level, it calculates an offense level to produce a guideline of 87 months to 108 months with two years consecutive. So that would be a minimum guideline of 111 months. So, probation recommends 111 months, and notes it is a downward variance.

MR. ZONE: I noticed that as well.

THE COURT: That can't be.

MR. ZONE: Right.

THE COURT: The bottom of the guideline sentencing range that the probation department calculated.

MR. ZONE: Yes, your Honor. There was one other thing I wanted to point out. I had forwarded to the probation department a net worth statement that was updated a month -- a little over a month ago. And I sent it to the -- who prepared the report, and her I guess immediate supervisor, and I expected they would include it in an addendum. But I've been advised that the Court would have to order an addendum or a

revised probation report.

I provided the information to Ms. Murray, and I have a copy for the Court of his most current financial circumstances. So I wanted to bring that to the Court's attention as well.

THE COURT: If you want me to consider it, and you've given it to the government, you can pass it up.

MR. ZONE: If you want it, I wanted to let you know it was done.

THE COURT: I don't think I need that.

MR. ZONE: Thank you, your Honor. That's all.

THE COURT: All right. I'll listen to you for anything you would like to tell me in connection with sentence, any statement you'd like to make, anything at all you'd like to tell me.

MR. ZONE: Okay, your Honor. Thank you. Shall I speak from the podium or is it okay if I speak from here?

THE COURT: Whatever is most convenient to you.

MR. ZONE: I'm comfortable right here if that's okay.

THE COURT: That's fine.

MR. ZONE: So, I'll start by saying, Judge, I don't mean to be redundant, I know the Court has reviewed the many, many pages I've submitted, and I will do everything I can not to be redundant. There are some things that I believe bear emphasizing and I'm going to bring that to the Court's attention. I also wanted to comment briefly, you have offered

in the past to let you know if Mr. Azari was not receiving appropriate medical care. When we were in court, you ordered that he be taken to the hospital. Within two weeks he was taken to the hospital, but I'm going to tell you the circumstances.

Before he went to the hospital, they put him into a room so they would make sure that nobody would foolishly not give him food for 24 hours. And this was right after the Court's order to take him to the hospital and give him medical care.

And then, from the time they put him in this room that was off the beaten path for the regular rooms and the regular cells, he was left there without food for 58 hours until he passed out and he was taken to the infirmary. And that was right after the Court's order that he be taken to the hospital.

So I can tell you, and again, you've heard this from lots of lawyers. The fear that we all had — and I don't blame my client — the fear we all had is the more we ask the Court to do during COVID times, the more the — and I can't say all of them, of course, but many of the prison guards would take offense. And I can tell you, not from Mr. only Mr. Azari's case, these people were punished in a way. Now, I'm not saying necessarily that specifically this was intentional, but the fear was anything that came from the court to the BOP that created more demands upon the employees at the BOP and the

corrections officers, almost always produced a negative result.

So the answer is, I've spoken with Ms. Murray, and they have done everything that they can do, I've asked them to get medical records, they've done everything they can to get medical records. I've told them about everything. And I really also, you said, look, if you can work it out with the government, then do that. If you need my help, then let me know. You've always offered that, and it wasn't my decision not to come to the Court. It wasn't my decision to just wait and see what happens. I was in regular contact with Ms. Murray, and there was just, the results were it was COVID, and anything you asked for, you know, you were lucky.

So I appreciate what the Court's saying, and I wanted you to understand we weren't just sitting on our hands hoping it went away. We saw very little result, and he sat at the MCC for two years until they closed the doors. So, that's really why we didn't involve the Court as much as if it were maybe today that we would have. That's what my thinking at the time was.

THE COURT: Okay. I mean, you know, I have gotten defendants hospitalized, I've gotten reports, I know the difficulties of getting defendants hospital treatment. And I know the restrictions, including the dates have to be confidential and the like.

But, I also know that I have been effective in some

cases in getting hospital treatment for defendants who need it. So, and I appreciate the wrongful foul-up in terms of the treatment that the defendant received before he went to the hospital. I appreciate that it was necessary for the defendant not to have eaten because of his condition so that he could be tested at the hospital. Should that have been limited to 24 hours, rather than 58? Of course.

And I also carefully reviewed the other complaints in the way the defendant was treated while incarcerated, also a series of events that should not have happened. And one thing which I have done in other cases is, and will do here, the defendant lists a series — unless the defendant tells me not to, the defense in its submission lists a series of treatment abuses that the defendant received while incarcerated.

The government should assure that that submission is given to the Bureau of Prisons and that I receive a report within two weeks about what the Bureau of Prisons has done with the complaints of maltreatment of the defendant while he was incarcerated. Understood?

MS. MURRAY: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And perhaps you have been pursuing that.

Defense counsel says you've been very helpful in terms of getting records and the like. Whether you've passed on the complaints about the actual treatment, I don't know. I certainly haven't received a report from the Bureau of Prisons

as to how this happened and what was done about it.

Okay. Go ahead, Mr. Zone.

MR. ZONE: Thank you, your Honor. So essentially, your Honor, I'll try to be brief.

THE COURT: I never limit counsel in terms of what you want to tell me.

MR. ZONE: I appreciate that.

And so, the question here is what sort of sentence is sufficient, but not greater than necessary. That's really the question and the tough question you have to answer and decide every time you have one of these.

And what this boils down to, your Honor, is a request that he be permitted to serve two-thirds of what the guidelines looks like generally.

The case itself, hacking, it's offensive, it's wrong, it's against the law, it's serious. My client pled guilty, and I would just like to say to the Court that nothing that I'm about to say at all should give the impression that would detract from his acceptance and full acceptance of responsibility for his conduct.

Just so the Court understands the context, my client started a private investigative company in '96. And he did the types of things that as a defense attorney I've hired private investigators to do: Find witnesses, interview witnesses, look for property, look for assets, surveillance. And as time went

on, and we got into the 2000s, he found people that can assist with penetration tests, to see if companies' firewalls were safe. Security, cybersecurity. If you ask my client to do any of that, he couldn't do it. He's not a sophisticated guy. He obviously went out and found people to do these services. What he did was find people in this particular situation, people that were skilled hackers, in India, to assist with the projects --

THE COURT: People who were?

MR. ZONE: Skilled at hacking in India.

So he had some of his clients that were the beneficiaries of that service. And the problem with figuring out the loss amount in this case, your Honor, was that we utilized, what the government and defense perceived to be my client's gain from the offense, which is roughly four and a half million dollars, over the period of the conspiracy or the case, which was from 2014 to 2019. And that was the loss figure.

Now, that figure, bundled into that figure, is also surveillance, searching for property all over the country for clients, ordinary and appropriate investigative tools that my client's company used, obviously packed into the amount of money that he made from providing the hacking services.

Further, there were clients that were his clients, his actual clients, that came to him, that he provided these

services for. And then particularly, relative to what's made this case more interesting, he had third parties that would ask for his assistance with his contacts that were the hackers in India, to assist the third parties. He made zero dollars from the climate change hackings. He wasn't -- whoever was hired -- withdrawn.

Whoever it was that was looking for the climate change victims to be hacked wasn't his client. It was somebody who came to him, a third party, and asked him to assist. So, the answer is, if you ask my client about climate change, I'm sure he couldn't tell you very much.

What's made this case interesting and what's made this case interesting to some of the victims in the courtroom, is that these accounts were hacked, but the people who were the beneficiaries of that hacking, obviously, Exxon, or people related to Exxon, we don't know who they are. We certainly don't know who they are. But I can tell you, and this is just my opinion, Exxon is a \$40 billion company. You'd expect that if my client was aware that he was doing some work for Exxon, he'd have made a lot more money over that period of time.

So I want the Court to understand. That doesn't detract or take away from what he did. He hacked, he did every single thing that he pled guilty to, and the government suggests he was involved in. I just want the Court to understand from context, he was a guy who was either doing some

hacking for his own clients, when I say "doing hacking," sending it to people who he knew would make the attempts or the hacks or for a third party who would ask him to do this, for example, this climate change hacking, which is why most of these people are here. And I don't minimize the difficulty and the injury to the victims at all. And my client could not be more sorry.

So, your Honor, I know you've heard many cases about the circumstances at the MCC and the MDC. But again, this is a situation where my client got very sick, and in the context of his incarceration, I wanted to discuss with you the events, if that's all right.

So the United Nations Convention Against Torture is basically a convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. And it aims to prevent torture and other acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment around the world.

In my opinion, what went on during COVID at the MCC and MDC was nothing less than torture. Now, I can't blame anyone specifically. It wasn't somebody went in and said we're going to torture these people. But, sadly, the circumstances were such that it's just what happened.

And I will you that my client was in there for every minute of COVID. And I just as a lawyer who was trying to represent a client, and go over discovery and talk about how do

we resolve this case, and how do I get a drive to discuss evidence with my client into the MCC, which for the most part, I can only get into -- I'd wait there for hours and be told I couldn't go in. I didn't have a translator. Translators, I'd call a translator, they'd kind of laugh at me, like that's your problem. I spent days figuring out how to get into the MCC.

Ultimately, I got in a handful of times, and when I got up there, it was 100 degrees. We had to speak with each other with a piece of plexiglass up to the ceiling wearing two masks. And now, this is a client whose English is, at best, conversational. So he could barely hear me, I can barely hear him. If I pull my mask down to try and say something, within a minute, I'd have somebody bang on the door "Put your mask up or I'm throwing you out."

Everybody was scared. This was -- I just never understood or believed that I would experience these conditions of representation in the context of what I do.

Now the Court gave us great latitude, Ms. Murray's office gave us great latitude and time to make sure before any plea was entered, before we made any decisions, that we had a reasonable and fair opportunity to go through the evidence, evaluate the evidence, and negotiate and talk about the case.

So, realistically speaking, we ultimately got there. But the conditions during COVID, to be able to have a conversation with my client, were unheard of and it was

torture. It was torture for me and it was only three or four hours that I would try and talk to him. Then when he would tell me what was going on, there were rats and bugs and food was spoiled, they were sleeping on cardboard boxes. The smell was — it was, I did not feel like I was in New York, and I've been practicing law for over 30 years. I'm an ex-prosecutor. And I just couldn't believe what I was seeing.

But at the same time, being what I consider to be fairly reasonable, I knew there wasn't anyone that was specifically responsible. This was the fear that was running across the country and the world of this deathly murderous disease. So, I would say, your Honor that even before COVID, even before Booker, the conditions of confinement at the MCC have always been criticized.

Specifically, there were limited social programs, personal development programs, physical training, recreation, they were locked in with no windows. There was no reason for them to -- ability for them to get out and stretch or talk or socialize.

Even as far back as 2006, Judge Sweet and Judge Wood reduced sentences based on the horrendous conditions at the MCC. So I don't think it is at all a surprise how badly things devolved at the MCC during COVID.

So, the concept and this concept of a day in prison under normal circumstances as opposed to a day in prison during

circumstances at a facility where the conditions are less than what they should be, that's been kicking around for a long time. Even that clients who call me and say I'm in this jail, they're telling me they're giving me a three for one or a four for one. I tell them that's not how it works, and I explain it. But I feel like the judges who are doing this calculation to try and wrap their heads around how to say you may have committed the worst crime in the world, but we're here to decide what's the right punishment, how much is enough.

And I think in this particular situation, what we're asking for, and that's just with respect to COVID, what we're asking for is two-thirds, a 60-month sentence, is two-thirds of what he otherwise would be subjected to. So, I think that Judge Oetken said in *Gonzalez*, I do believe that because it's been harsher than a usual period, it's more punitive, that essentially the equivalent of either time and time and a half or two times what ordinarily would be served.

Judge Failla in *Hatcher* said deprivation of programming opportunities and mental and physical health services, when coupled with the extreme lockdown conditions created by the BOP's response to the pandemic, rose to the level of extraordinary and compelling reasons to justify the compassionate release of the defendant in that particular case.

And Judge Rakoff also essentially says the same thing in the ${\it Pena}$ case.

So, we've got COVID, and then, six months or so after he's detained, Mr. Azari begins to experience these severe stomach pains. He goes to the infirmary, they tell him they can't help him. They've got to take him to a hospital. COVID hits, and from the time of the first stomach pain that he had, it's not for another year and a half before he gets to a hospital. And getting to a hospital in normal circumstances, you say, oh, we've made it, we've finished the marathon. The beginning of his problems were when they took him to the hospital. Because it seemed to me that the BOP's view was if we got him to the hospital, our obligation is finished. Not let's make sure whatever the test results in a prescription or some sort of action by some medical personnel to try and repair the problem.

This was a game. Tests were ordered, tests were never received. I got medical records, and Ms. Murray got me lots of medical records, none of those medical records you can make heads or tails of. None of the medical records were shared with the doctors that he would be brought to. So, let's say he went to the hospital in total four times. Each of those four times, every medical professional said I can't tell you what the situation is, or the problem is, I haven't looked at the medical records. And then the escort says, well, we don't have those medical records.

THE COURT: Hold on one second. Go ahead.

MR. ZONE: Thank you, your Honor.

So this is just a game. This musical chairs, this is a shell game. No physician or medical personnel can at all assess what his problem was.

So, now his situation, his gastrointestinal situation begins to get worse and worse and worse. And while that's going on, he's locked in his cell for days. He lives in filth, without showers, no meals, he's deprived of basic sanitary needs, mattress, a pillow, like I said, your Honor, he's sleeping on rat infested boxes. It is too hot, it's too cold, and he's got this medical problem. There's, I mean, I'm not a rocket scientist, but it seems to me that the progression of his illness certainly had to be related to the conditions that he was living in.

There came a time where they were letting them out of their cells for a half an hour a day. So in that half an hour, he had to bathe, and try to speak to his family who's in Israel, seven hours ahead, so he would speak to his family maybe once a month or less if he was lucky.

So, he's sick, isolated, nobody to talk to, I couldn't even go to see him, I explained, when I did get lucky to get to see him it was, it was devastating. And to watch this, and to watch something that I'd never seen in my career, it was -- I would walk out of there heartbroken.

And then this burping thing started. And I couldn't

finish a conversation with him. Every four to six seconds he's burping. I'm trying to understand him, he's trying to understand me. He's burping incessantly. It was very unpleasant to say the least.

I felt at one point, I'm like looking around, is somebody like playing some sort of a game, because it's just how much worse would things continue to get in the context of trying to represent somebody in connection with a case. And this district and the Eastern District have been the best places in my career to practice. The most humane place to practice. And I just couldn't believe what I was going through.

Again, there wasn't somebody to blame. It was just the circumstances. It was the fear. And it makes sense, the last place where the government is going to try and make sure people are okay is going to be in a correctional facility. Because of the nature, and then the people who were working there that had to work there resented being there. How do I know that? My clients would call me. There hasn't been a prison guard in our area for a week. For a week. They were just locked in, huddled together. People fearing the worst. And they're watching people die.

So, this is all going on, and I'm not saying anyone was, you know, had a pleasant experience. But, I had clients in jail and it was horrible, and now I have a client in jail

who has got medical circumstances that the last thing they are going to worry about is a guy who is burping when people are dying from COVID. So they resented he would complain. They resented he would say I can't sleep.

Then they would put him in -- he had his bunkmate would have to hear him burping all night. He would put a pillow over his face. He'd cry all night. He would be yelled at, he would be ostracized, he would be spoken to horribly. And his English was, like I said, at best conversational. So he barely understood what people were saying to him, particularly the prison guards.

He explained to me, and I put it in the memo, the animus that the guards that were tasked with taking to him to the hospital acted towards him was horrendous. He described it as depraving. They didn't understand his medical condition, which not only became annoying, imagine every few seconds you're burping for years. For years, in this country. They hated him, when they saw him, they got away from him. People in the jail didn't want to associate with him because they knew how the guards felt about him. So, he was ostracized.

The circumstances and I'm just describing them -describing as it was explained to me. I have to imagine to be
that person sitting there for all these years with this, I
don't think there are really words to describe it.

I'm going to spare the Court from reading from the

reports but you've read Dr. Docherty's report. It's, I mean, there are almost no conditions, they had to come up with new conditions in the DSM to figure out what this is. This is a new form of war torture.

I discussed with the Court the time when he was going to the doctor, the hospital, he was going to go, they said they are going to move you here, and we don't want you to eat because then you are going to not to be able to do the tests, and they forget him. They forget about him for 58 hours. 58 hours. And I told the government that. I couldn't -- these are things that I can say, but as I'm saying them, I'm thinking about it and thinking about it.

I get it he's here because of his conduct. What he did wrong. 100 percent. No question about it. But, not in this world should this exist. At first I didn't believe him. What do you mean? How did they forget about you for 58 hours? Then I hear there's days where multiple guards don't show up to work because they're sick or they don't want to or one person gets sick, they don't come to work. As long as everything's locked up, it was crazy. One person got COVID, everybody got locked down for a month. That's the protocol. So the protocol was twice whatever the CDC was saying because of how closely these people were living with each other.

To this day, your Honor, I'm still without an MRI that was taken seven or eight months ago. At least we would be able

to find out something about what his condition is. But I will say Dr. Docherty evaluated all of the medical records and took a look at everything and he gave me a picture of what he believed, based on the diagnosis and review, and his words were — and he's at Cornell Medicine. He appears to be suffering from achalasia, which is a narrowing of the opening between the stomach and the esophagus making it difficult for food to pass to the stomach. He also has a prepyloric peptic ulcer, dilated esophagus, gastroesophageal reflux disorder. He also has gastric metaplasia, which are precancerous changes to the gastric mucosa, as well as multiple lesions in his liver, which are awaiting MRI results for clarification of their significance.

He cannot sleep or eat regularly given the constant burping. He attempts to sleep on his side at a 45-degree angle, however, if he rolls over, he chokes. The result is that he sleeps no more than three to four hours per night. Such sleeplessness has caused his own adverse health consequences, from chronic fatigue and inability to exercise.

I can't even imagine how this psychological abuse will affect this man for the rest of his life. You want to talk about specific deterrence? Specific deterrence? I don't think, based on what he went through over the past almost five years, he would jaywalk.

I know the Court's read the letters from his family.

His wife and children. But like I said, his family is everything to him. His daughters, his son, he missed his son's bar mitzvah, which, you know, that's what happens when you commit a crime. You are going to miss a bar mitzvah. You are going to miss a wedding. But I can tell you the trauma to this family that he couldn't be there, and the scar that I understood it left on this young boy will be forever. He'll always remember that my father did not make it to this very important event in his life. But that's where it starts.

Because his daughters are both in the military, and he couldn't be there for them either.

And again, nobody's going to say we're sorry you couldn't be there. They are going to say maybe you think twice before you do something stupid and commit a crime, because that's what I would say. But, the circumstances in trying to understand this family and these young girls, they are just doing what they're supposed to be doing. And it's just a very, very difficult time for them.

But the fact that he couldn't be there for their military service has a particularized importance here. And I sat with him and we talked about it. And even before the war, he cried that he couldn't be there. And I've never served in the military. I mean, I know people who have and are. But I didn't understand, I didn't get the feeling or the meaning when he was so upset, and that's because I didn't have context.

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And the context was, as I learned more about his military history and his service. So, particularly, and relating to his psychological conditions, which are fully laid out in the reports and within my memo, in 2006, he and his wife were in New York, and the second Lebanon war broke out, and he said I got to go back. We got to go. And he did not have to serve, he was not required to serve. He could have stayed and he could have -- the demands upon him at that point were not that he had to come back.

Within days, he was on the front line at 40 years old, fighting in that war. And the information I have, and this is why not being there for his daughters is of particular significance, is that he, his battalion fought in Lebanese territory for weeks engaging with enemy soldiers, experiencing close encounters under fire. And at one point, a tank near where Mr. Azari was hit by a Kornet antitank missile.

And then there is a PTSD specialist who gave his And basically, my understanding of what happened, report. having spoken with my client and having read through the analysis, the paratroopers were near the tank when it exploded. They reached it, and Mr. Azari and the others cleared through dead bodies to try and save the one who was trapped inside, and he worked frantically to try and save the person who was still alive who ultimately died.

When he was interviewed by the doctor, I was there and

it was in Hebrew, and he wept for 10 minutes. This is my first real observation of what PTSD is and what it does and how this affects him.

And now he's told his daughters are entering the military and he can't be there. And today, his daughters are involved in the war.

His battalion commander in a letter to the Court writes that during the second Lebanon war, Mr. Azari demonstrated exemplary performance in difficult situations and under fire.

And after the war, which is of particular importance to what's going on now, helped greatly in supporting and accompanying the bereaved families. And this is a letter from Joseph Berger who he is obviously still very close with and in touch with. He's diagnosed with PTSD and major depressive disorder. And these are just words to me and have been, although I've read and understand generally what they are. But I'm watching the movie. I'm watching it happen. I'm seeing how it's coming out of him.

And Mr. Asch, who is with us thankfully on the phone, will discuss some of the issues, because he's discussed that with Mr. Azari that he's going through, not being there for his family during this very difficult time.

So, relative to his health, relative to COVID, relative to his military service, again, none of it is an

excuse for this crime. None of it says it's not as bad, because look what I went through.

The only reason that I talk to the Court about this and I discuss this with the Court is because the real question and the toughest question for the Court is how much is enough. What's the right amount of time. And we talk about things like specific and general deterrence, I think if you look at everything in context, I don't think there is a person in the world who knows what somebody suffered through incarcerated during COVID who wouldn't be as scared as a person could be to do anything wrong to commit a crime. So in terms of deterrence here, I don't see more compelling reasons and weight towards deterrence.

Like I said, he has a very, very close relationship with his daughter Danielle who is an officer in the Israeli Army. She's literally she's in Gaza, and she's got a very, very important position there. And like I said, Mr. Asch will discuss a little bit more about the current situation and my memo was submitted prior to the conflict, prior to the war. So, I'll let him discusses that with the Court.

So, in this particular situation, Mr. Azari has fully accepted responsibility for his foolish decision to become involved in this hacking behavior, and he couldn't be more sorry to the victims. And I can say the victims are here listening to what he's gone through in the context of his

prison term thus far. And I'm sure that anyone with a heart has to understand this is horrendous treatment. Flip side is he's only here because of his doing. And there is no doubt about that, and he's accepted responsibility, and this Court or any court will never see the likes of him again. I can tell you that. Because I've spent almost five years getting to know this man, his family, and his circumstances.

And I can tell you, Judge, so much he had not complained about to me while it was going on. And I would say why aren't you telling me this? And first of all, he really had very little ability to get in touch with me. But, because he said, what's it going to do. By me telling you how I'm treated, is that going to change? Is that going to stop? I said I can write letters to the Court. Again, the sentiment from everybody in jail at that time is the more you complain, the more you are abused and the more you were mistreated. He was at a real disadvantage just because of the language alone. They had no time for him. They didn't have the patience for a guy who is burping when people are dying from COVID. So, he lived his own personal hell.

He's remorseful for his actions, and he makes no excuse for the actions that brought him to jail and recognizes his conduct is deserving of punishment. He indicates, your Honor, that he can't emphasize how sorry he is for what he's done. Unlawful hacking is a severe crime, and he should never

have gotten involved in it. He accepts and understands that for what he did, he deserves to be punished. He blames himself for these years that he lost, and asks in his letter to the Court to please believe that when he says there is not a day that goes by that he does not regret doing what he did. Nothing justifies the illegal hacking.

Your Honor, the requested sentence is really roughly two-thirds of the minimum. Without COVID, without his illness, without his circumstances and wars, statistically, the courts have viewed first-time offenders a little differently. And statistically, and I'm not going to bore the Court with statistics, but I am going to say statistically, courts will generally, in a situation where you are dealing with a first-time offender, consider that criminal history is I, and consideration can be given for the fact that under the circumstances something less than a guideline sentence might be appropriate. Particularly when there's no violence, and the financial loss is on the lower side. The Court knows all the reasons that throughout the country courts will consider less than a guideline sentence.

What I'm asking for here, Judge, is essentially two-thirds of the guidelines. And most respectfully, and I don't mean to be presumptuous, but I believe something should be considered under his circumstances. So I feel like it's a fairly conservative request, and again, I don't mean that in a

discourteous or presumptuous sort of way.

He lived there for five years. And I just want -- I know I've gone on a while, but I wanted the Court to understand what I've observed, so you have the benefit of why I believe what we are asking for is appropriate. And I'm very grateful for the Court and the government's time and latitude in permitting me to prepare for this very important day.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. I know Mr. Asch wanted to speak at sentence, so I'll listen to Mr. Asch.

MR. ASCH: Yes, your Honor thank you. Can you hear me?

THE COURT: Yes, I can.

MR. ASCH: Okay. Thank you, your Honor. I'm not going to repeat obviously anything that said by Mr. Zone.

What I do want to do is illuminate a different angle.

An angle that I think should be considered during the complicated process of deciding what is the right punishment.

And I fully appreciate that reaching the right punishment many times is a necessary task.

It is really the war. I think it would be best to say that the country as a whole is in a collective trauma about what happened to us on October 7. Hundreds of civilians were murdered in an unimaginable horrific way. Hundreds of soldiers were killed. There are 229 people who were kidnapped, many of

them are children, and the country is suffering. And now we are at war.

And I can tell you, your Honor, that I wake up every day at 5:30 in the morning, and the first thing I do is I check the news to see how many soldiers died the previous day, since I know many of them. Israel is a small country. I've been to five funerals since the beginning of this war. And I'm not anything special. There is nothing unique about that. Most of my friends are the same.

And I'm saying this because at times like this, what people need are each other. With family. What family members need are each other. And I can tell you, your Honor, that as a father, and a husband, I find myself time and again speaking to my children, I'm comforting them, trying to explain to them what's going on. And the same thing with my wife.

And I've spoken to Mr. Azari, and the fact that he is not there for his family is absolutely a cause of suffering for him. As Mr. Zone said, it's right, he brought this upon himself. But this is something that really is something that goes down deep. He can't calm his wife, he can't console her or his kids, he can't cheer them up. He's there in New York and they're here.

Mr. Azari's family, they live in a place north of the city of Haifa, which is the northern part of the country. Your Honor, the whole country is being bombed literally daily with

missiles from the south from Hamas, from the north from the Hezbollah in Lebanon. And what that means is that there are sirens going off all over the country, constantly.

And I can tell you that from, unfortunately, from experience, hearing a siren go off, it's a horrible sound. And having to run to a shelter, and living where they live, they have a minute and a half to reach a shelter. Which by the way, in Israel, is considered a pretty long time. And running to the shelter time and again is something that you cannot get used to. It causes an anxiety, it causes — it's frightening, it is simply horrifically frightening. And I find myself speaking to my kids after the sirens just to see that everybody is okay. I have a couple of married children and I have a daughter who is still in the house. And I hug them and hug my wife.

And Mr. Azari is not there. And he told me that this is such a sense for him, he feels such a failure and he feels useless. And it is a sense of helplessness. And this is something that is causing him unbelievable also anxiety because he's worried, and also a sense of deep, deep failure, and failure that he can't be there with his family. And he calls me every once in a while, and I completely understand and can see that he's in trauma from this.

His daughter Danielle was called up to Reserve, she is an officer in the Army, and she's not on the front lines, she's

not in Gaza, but she's on the outskirts of Gaza. And your
Honor, I was there about two and a half weeks ago for 10 days.

I was also called in, even though I'm older. It is a war zone.

Like I said before, when the siren goes off, you have

16 seconds to reach a shelter, which is why there are shelters all over the place. But it is frightening.

And again, he's not there. And like Mr. Zone says, this is a person who was in a war, he has PTSD from that war. He experienced very hard experiences during that war. But he is somebody who, is this is a guy who really can explain what's going on and what should be happening to console them and cheer them up. And he's sitting jail in Brooklyn, and it's killing him. And it's killing him.

I think one of the main parts that he'll never forgive himself, your Honor, is not being there for his sister. His sister who is very close to him. Her son was killed I think the first or second day of the war. I know this has literally crushed him. I spoke to his wife. I didn't want to be the one to tell — to break the news. His wife called and told me about this, and she told me when she told him on the phone what happened, he literally broke down and started to yell. And this is something that, again, he's not there for his family. His wife is a wreck. She has other nephews and they all have other family members who are engaged in this war. There are nieces, there are nephews. I speak to his mother every once in

a while, just to see that she's okay. She lost her grandson, Mr. Azari's nephew. His parents are a wreck.

He's going to have a lot of pieces to put back together when he comes home. And I hope that he does have a home to go back to. I know that his children support him and they miss him very much. Very very important to them. And I know that at the end of the day, his wife is there for him also, even though she had much difficulty without him.

So, like I said at the beginning, I think, I completely trust your Honor to reach the right and just punishment, and I think that these circumstances that are new and none of us could have anticipated, I think that they also should be taken into consideration. The fact that he's away from his family is a sort of punishment in itself.

And also one last thing, your Honor. His family members, his wife and his parents, asked me again to express that they apologize for not being in court. They obviously wanted to be there and support him and hug him. But the circumstances simply could not allow it, which is also why I couldn't be there either. So that's basically all I wanted to add.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Asch.

Mr. Azari, have you reviewed the presentence report, the recommendation, and the addendum and discussed them with your lawyer?

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1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Other than your lawyer has already said, 2 3 do you have any objections to the presentence report? 4 THE DEFENDANT: No. 5 THE COURT: I'll listen to anything you would want to 6 tell me in connection with sentence, any statement you'd like 7 to make anything, at all you'd like to tell me. MR. ZONE: Your Honor, may he sit down? 8 9 THE COURT: Sure. 10 THE DEFENDANT: I will try the first two items --11 THE COURT: Could you speak into the microphone. 12 THE DEFENDANT: I will try the first two items and 13 then I will ask the attorney to continue. 14 THE COURT: Could the interpreter speak into the 15 microphone, please. 16 THE DEFENDANT: I will try the first two items, and 17 then I will --18 THE COURT: There is a microphone on the table. THE DEFENDANT: I will try the first two items and 19 20 then I will ask the attorney to continue. 21 THE COURT: Okay. 22 THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, your Honor, on this case, 23 and honored quests and people present, it is my wish to express 24 my deep regret on offenses that I had done. I take full

responsibility on the errors and I respect the honorable

decision that the Court will do with me -- the just punishment that the Court will do with me.

I deeply regret before all of the victims and hope that they will be convinced of the seriousness of my regret. I will not return and repeat my actions, and I will serve as an example to those that will come after me and have an idea to violate the law.

Your Honor, and dear Americans, about a month ago, the State of Israel had suffered the most serious offense in the history of our 75 years of independence. Slaughter of 1400 women, men and children. 240 civilians were kidnapped to the tunnels of Hamas that are on the strip of Gaza. And they're held there as hostages.

My country is in war. The United States of America, our greatest friend and real friend, supports us in our common enemy — in our fight against the common enemy, the common enemy to democracy, the terrorists.

My nephew, the son of my sister, Yaron Zohar, a soldier, 19 years old, was killed in the Hamas attack on the 7th of October, on the first day of the war. Yaron defended with his own body on the fences of the kibbutz and on the Gaza strip. In his death, he kept the Hamas terrorists from entering the kibbutz and to murder its people.

The daughter of a good friend of mine, Danielle Frankel, was murdered in the music festival on the 7th of

October, 22 years old. During the week, her family did not know, we did not know, if she was murdered or taken as a hostage. It became clear that her body was burned to its core.

My friend had buried in the grave only her teeth in the attack of the 7th of October.

My daughter Danielle, was on a trip in Thailand.

Within 24 hours, she returned quickly to Israel, and enlisted for a battle service in the Army, and she serves today on the front lines in the Gaza Strip.

The hills in Israel are sponging missile attacks from the south, from the north, and from the east. You hear sirens in all of the cities, and my family members go a few times a day into the shelters. During the evenings, they sleep in the secure room.

The shock and the surprise, the pain, the suffering that I am feeling, they are the worst I have felt in my life, more than when I was a soldier at war. I am worried for the life of my family members and my dear friends that are in the back lines. I am worried for the life of my daughter, and the rest of all of our children, our soldiers that are on the front lines in the war. I cannot support them in this difficult hour of ours.

The pressure and my suspicion to receive a bad notification from Israel regarding the war when I am not near them, it turns my stomach.

Your Honor, I made a mistake. I take responsibility. Full responsibility for my actions. I regret with all of my heart before all of the dear victims, I will never repeat this ever again, and I will serve as an example for a proper, proper and legal behavior. I accept any punishment that the justice system in America will put upon me.

With understanding and with respect. Thank you, Aviram Azari.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Azari.

Ms. Murray, has the government reviewed the presentence report, the recommendation, and the addendum?

MS. MURRAY: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Does the government have any objections except as already noted?

MS. MURRAY: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: I'll listen to you for anything you would like to tell me in connection with sentence, any statement you'd like to make. Also, if there are any victims here who wish to be heard, you can let me know about that too, and they can either speak before or after you.

MS. MURRAY: Yes, your Honor. There are three victims here who would like to be heard.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. MURRAY: I think I will make my presentation first, and then I'll permit the victims to speak.

We do acknowledge all of the 3553 factors that Mr. Zone and Mr. Asch and the defendant have raised. We certainly think that those are appropriate considerations for your Honor to consider, including the conditions of Mr. Azari's incarceration. I would like to focus on the other 3553(a) factors in my statements to the Court.

As an initial matter, regarding the money that Mr. Azari made from this hacking scheme, approximately \$4.8 million, I just wanted to clarify, that full amount represents his illegal work. His hacking work. That amount was derived by looking at invoices that Mr. Azari had submitted for money he had gotten for the particular clients who hired him to do illegal hacking work.

And I would note that some of those invoices and some of that money did come from the clients who hired Mr. Azari to target who we're referring to as the climate change victims. So that's just an initial matter.

The primary considerations that the government wants to put before the Court here with respect to Mr. Azari's sentencing are the seriousness of the offense, the need for general deterrence, and the need to avoid unwarranted sentencing disparities among similarly situated defendants.

So first, with respect to the seriousness of the offense, Mr. Azari was an essential link in the chain of what was a sophisticated and long-running global hacking scheme. We

highlighted several specific projects in our written submission that Mr. Azari had worked on of more than 40, at least that the government is aware of, over the time period of the charged conspiracy.

And I would note that each of those projects involved the hacking or the targeting of 100 or more different victims. So the true scale of this crime is exponentially larger than the government has been able to confirm. There are thousands of victims of this hacking scheme across the globe.

The hacking includes the theft of victims' personal and professional data, and then the unauthorized use of that data, including often times to negatively impact or obstruct these victims' own work or their own lives.

Once the hackers stole the victims' credentials, including user names and passwords, they used those credentials to illegally access other victim accounts, and also to target connections or people associated with victims whom they had successfully hacked.

And Mr. Azari made millions of dollars from his role managing and overseeing the hackers. Mr. Azari's hacking campaign has had a devastating and a lasting impact on the victims. These were not indiscriminate targets. The hacking victims who were targeted for each of Azari's projects were carefully chosen by Mr. Azari's clients, and in turn by Mr. Azari when he passed those names along to the individual

hackers. And they were chosen with the particular goal of disrupting or undermining specific public interest groups or causes or other work, including, for example, climate change advocacy, or reporting or short positions on fraud that was occurring at the German payment processing company Wirecard.

As we've laid out in our submission to the Court, and your Honor has seen in the victim impact statements and I expect will hear from victims today, the victims had suffered very real harm from this hacking campaign and Mr. Azari's crimes. And that includes not only financial and reputational harm, but also emotional and physical harm as a result of the torment that they feel from the intrusive nature of these crimes, the personal nature of these crimes, and their inability to feel safe or secure even in their own personal accounts and matters.

With respect to general deterrence, investigations of sophisticated hacking cases like this are extraordinarily difficult. As your Honor can see, in this case alone, there are layers and layers of hackers or different actors who were involved with the hacking. They used advanced methods to conceal their locations and their true identities. They're situated across the globe. They communicate using accounts that are not in their own names through methods that are very hard to trace back or to detect. And even when law enforcement is able to identify the hackers or the people who are

associated with the hacking activity, it's very difficult to bring them to justice in a U.S. court.

Cases like this also require significant law enforcement resources to investigate and bring to prosecution, as we have here.

So for those reasons, Mr. Azari's sentence should send a message to other hackers in the U.S. and abroad about the serious consequences of their crimes.

And finally, your Honor, on the need to avoid unwarranted sentencing disparities among similarly situated defendants, we've cited several examples of similarly situated defendants in hacking cases and intrusion cases and aggravated identity theft cases in our sentencing submission. And we would just note for your Honor that the significant incarceratory sentences for defendants who have operated sophisticated and extensive hacking campaigns like this one, similarly warrant a substantial sentence here.

So for those reasons, it is the government's position that a substantial sentence of incarceration within the guidelines range of 94 to 111 months is appropriate here.

With respect to the victims who wish to be heard, your Honor, their names are Daniel Feldman, Lee Wasserman, and Peter Frumhoff. I'm happy to answer any questions the Court may have.

THE COURT: No. I'm prepared to listen to the

victims. So the first victim?

MS. MURRAY: Perhaps Mr. Feldman can go first.

MR. FELDMAN: Good afternoon. My name is Daniel Feldman. I'm a resident of New York City, although I'm originally from Boston. I am a former senior enforcement attorney with the SEC, so I spent time looking at financial crimes, that often people thought weren't as serious as others did.

Thank you for allowing me to speak today at the sentencing hearing for Aviram Azari. Learning about the extent of Aviram's crimes against me has been a difficult time. I was involved in a David versus Goliath business litigation. I'm not part of the climate hacks that people talk about.

This was very personal to me, where a group ultimately controlled by Russian oligarchs living in Israel made eight claims against me in this court, here in this courthouse, and sued me for over \$10 million, including asking for my entire salary back for over 10 years. They claimed that I was an unfaithful servant, but I was not.

I put up a spirited defense, but it was hard to do so against a group of billions of dollars at their disposal, especially when Aviram gave them full access to all communications with my lawyers throughout the entire four years of litigation.

I knew what the truth was, and worked hard to make

sure the jury got the full picture. The litigation took four years, with a ton of depositions, and ultimately a three-week trial here before Judge Kaplan in this building.

I was struck throughout the process on how prescient the other side seemed to be. They were prepared with neatly packaged lies for all our inquiries and explanations. I sensed something was off and grew increasingly frustrated.

I went from someone who slept well to nightly struggling to fall asleep to having crazy scary nightmares to having a quick temper with my family and friends.

I wanted to say some things to Aviram in Hebrew. I don't know it's so appropriate right now to do so. My wife is Israeli.

THE COURT: We have an interpreter.

MR. FELDMAN: (Speaking through the interpreter) Good morning, Aviram, how are you. Is everything all right?

(In English) It isn't okay with me. This isn't the first time, despite what people are saying in this courtroom, that he's been convicted of a crime. In Israel he was convicted of crimes. And I am sure that this conviction, despite what his lawyers say, won't be the last.

How sad it must be for you and your family to have once been a proud member of the Israeli military and then a police officer, and now you're here. You should be in Israel helping during this great time of need.

Last summer I hosted five soldiers, Israeli soldiers at my home who had recently finished their service. They grew very close to my family. One was my cousin's son. They've all been called back now to service, and we're terrified for them.

On Tuesday, I took my whole family down to Washington, D.C., and we participated in a demonstration with 290,000 other people in support of Israel. We demanded the release of the hostages. While none of them are named Aviram, there is an Amiram, an Aviva, an Aviv, an Avinatan, and an Avraham.

I don't think it's so appropriate here to be leveraging the war in Israel in asking for him to be treated more kindly. While I hope his daughter is safe, and I will pray for her, it wasn't clear whether one lawyer said she wasn't on the front lines, another lawyer says she was. It doesn't matter. She's serving in the military and my heart is with her.

I know people like you. I don't think you think you did anything wrong. You think you are the victim. You hear what I say and I think you think to yourself that I'm the weak one. But you will never understand this. But you are the weak one. You think taking shortcuts in life is the way to go, and the rest of the world is doing it wrong. You think that I'm weak because your crimes had such an effect on me. But actually I'm strong. I stood tall against nearly insurmountable odds against the scariest people. The people

who sued me have been convicted of five murders, and yet I stand here not afraid to speak up.

If you're truly sorry, you should be giving the names of the people who hired you. If you are truly repentant, help us get the people who came after me. I continue to fight against those who hired you. I know who they are. As I said, one has been convicted of organizing five murders of those who opposed him in business disputes like I did. Yet I'm not hiding and running in fear.

Your weakness will continue throughout your life, and you'll make excuses for your acts. I wonder whether deep down you are even truthful with yourself. Your crimes, both those for which you are being sentenced to today, and those which you've been previously convicted of, show you are incapable of feeling empathy.

I would love for you to do the right thing and prove me wrong, but I hold out no hope for that.

I want to thank the Reuters news agency for reaching out to me. But for their investigative work, I would never have known that I was a victim of these crimes. It answered a lot of questions.

My financial losses have been massive. It has destroyed my career.

I want to thank the FBI and the U.S. attorney's office for their excellent work in exposing and at least stopping

Aviram's crimes for a period of	time. Thank you, Agent
Crumlish. Thank you, AUSA Murr	ay. I am forever grateful. You
have no idea how healing this p	process has been for me and my
family.	

While I'm still dealing with Aviram's co-conspirators or clients who have not yet been caught, I'm coming back. I'll be stronger than ever. I wake up every day thankful to not be someone like Aviram. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Murray, who is the second?

MS. MURRAY: Peter Frumhoff will be the next victim,

your Honor.

MR. FRUMHOFF: Thank you, your Honor. I appreciate the opportunity to speak today.

My name is Peter Frumhoff. I am a climate scientist. I teach climate science and public policy at Harvard

University, and I'm also the senior science and policy advisor at the Woodwell Climate Research Center, a nonprofit based in Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

For many years, until through 2021, I was the director of science and policy and chief climate scientist at the Union of Concerned Scientists, a nonprofit based in Cambridge,

Massachusetts. In that capacity, I guided and led our climate accountability campaign, which was a collaborate with colleagues in the scientific community to engage policy makers in the media with a rich understanding, a documentation of the

actions that major fossil fuel companies were taking and continued to take to sow doubt and disinformation about climate science and its impacts in order to limit regulation on fossil fuels, their primary products and source of their profits.

Between 2015 and 2018, for example, I and scientific colleagues published multiple peer reviewed papers that documented climate disinformation by Exxon Mobil and other fossil fuel companies. We also documented just how much of the rise in global average temperature in sea level and other changes in climate could be traced back to the emissions from the products of these individual fossil fuel companies.

During the 2017 to 2018 time frame, I was among the victims of a major cyber attack that targeted me, and as we've now come to learn, a number of colleagues in other climate advocacy nonprofit organizations working to hold these companies accountable for their role in deceiving the public about the scientific evidence of climate change.

The elaborate spear-phishing campaign sent repeated deceptive e-mails to me that indicated a sophisticated understanding of my interests and context.

This criminal effort eventually managed to break through into my work e-mail account, causing me a great deal of stress. I had no idea what personal and professional information had been compromised. It was unnerving.

We now know that the cyber attack was part of a

concerted criminal assault on my rights, and those of my colleagues, to engage in the public interest in this vitally important work of climate accountability.

We now know that Mr. Azari played a central role in executing this hacking campaign on the part of his client or clients who have yet to be named. As an espionage effort, it may have afforded Mr. Azari and his clients with important information about my and my colleagues' work. It also had an inevitable and completely detrimental chilling effect on our work. As we became aware of this intrusion, it forced me at a critical moment to become extremely wary about which e-mails to me were legitimate and which were not. I had no idea what information had been compromised.

Now, it's important to note that during this 2017 to 2018 time frame, a great deal of pressure was being brought to bear on specific fossil fuel companies, including Exxon Mobil, for example, in October of 2018, the New York attorney general brought charges against the company alleging that it had deceived its shareholders about the realities of climate change. Many other states attorneys general across the country were considering bringing lawsuits as well. And as an expert on this topic, I was in contact with several of them.

It was at this vital time in our campaign that cyber attacks against me and my climate advocacy colleagues occurred.

Now, I and my colleagues were clearly the direct

targets of this hacking campaign managed by Mr. Azari. But recognize that this campaign was serving a broader purpose. It seems obvious to me, at least, that the purpose was to constrain climate action. That it was being fostered by recognizing the devious and disinformation actions of major fossil fuel companies.

So in a very real sense, while I and my colleagues were targets, everybody were the intended victims. Right.

Climate change affects all of us. The climate crisis affects all of us. So I was a target, but the public at large were the intended victims.

I want Mr. Azari to know just how harmful these attacks were to me personally, but most importantly, how harmful they were to the broader challenge of addressing the climate crisis. We have a right to know who the clients were. The public has a right to know who was paying Mr. Azari to carry out these attacks. I hope that that essential information will soon come to light. Thank you very much.

THE COURT: All right. The third victim witness.

MS. MURRAY: Yes, your Honor. That would be Lee

Wasserman.

MR. WASSERMAN: Thank you.

Your Honor, I have had the privilege to direct the Rockefeller Family Fund for nearly 25 years. The Family Fund is a public charity that develops and implements programs to

protect our democracy, advance economic justice for women, and most relevant to this proceeding, mitigate the climate crisis.

As someone who grew up in a lower income community in Schenectady, New York, I am thankful every day that the Rockefeller family has allowed me to develop programs and allocate resources to help make the world a better place.

Let me start with the observation that for my own experience, I can emphatically say this was not a victimless crime. I would like to provide some context about my and my colleagues' involvement in this matter and the implications of us being targeted by the defendant in this way.

In 2013, I met with the then new dean of the Columbia Journalism School, Steven Coll, who had just written a book about Exxon, Private Empire. I suggested to him that if he thought it a good idea, the Family Fund would help support an investigative journalism project to better understand what fossil fuel companies knew about climate science, when they knew about it, and what they did with their knowledge. His interest in similar questions had been piqued when he was researching his book and he readily agreed to undertake the initiative.

The journalists from Columbia uncovered scores of internal Exxon documents that made it clear that Exxon understood, at least since the 1980s, how fossil fuels, used as intended, could, as one of the memos said, quote, indeed be

catastrophic, at least for a substantial fraction of the world's population. Several other memos rang the climate alarm bell as urgently.

When the existence of these internal documents was reported, the company accused advocates of cherrypicking the memos. Quote: Read the documents, the company said, and make up your own mind, closed quote.

Not only did I read the documents, your Honor, but I asked two scholars at Harvard to do so also. Their peer reviewed analysis concluded that based on these memos and other internal and public pronouncements Exxon had made about climate change, 187 documents in total, the company had, quote, misled the public about the state of climate science and its implications, closed quote.

As we believed at the time and now has been alleged, in complaints file by nine state attorneys general, despite this near certainty that their business would likely cause a crisis for humanity, Exxon and others engaged in a multi-decade effort to confuse the public about climate science.

Your Honor, this struck us as a very big deal. We believe that if enough citizens paid attention to what had been reported, it would help clear up the ongoing confusion many still harbor about whether climate change is happening, what is causing climate change, and its deadly consequences we now regularly and tragically witness in communities around the

globe.

As advocates typically do, we had meetings to plan how to communicate the details of this outrageous conduct to the public and to public officials, conduct which I view as the most consequential corporate deception of all time.

After one of the meetings held at the Rockefeller Family Fund's offices in New York, in January of 2016, I was surprised to receive a call from a reporter who had been given a private e-mail sent out to participants by the meeting organizer. When the reporter's paper, the Wall Street Journal, failed to print the actual e-mail in a story that mentioned our meeting, the e-mail appeared the very next day in another paper, the Washington Free Beacon.

It wasn't until early in 2018 that I began to understand how this e-mail apparently ended up in the hands of media outlets. It came to my attention that I was high up on the list of people who were repeatedly spearphished by a hacking operation based in India. The phishing e-mails often pretended to be from people I knew, including people from my own staff. Some suggested that there were important news or documents about Exxon I had to immediately view on a Dropbox link. Some suggested there were legal documents from lawyers working on an Exxon case that I should review.

But it wasn't only me who was targeted. It was nearly every one of my colleagues who attended that January 2016

meeting. It was other colleagues who didn't attend that meeting. It was children of colleagues. It was friends of public officials we had spoken with. It was my family. Researchers from the University of Toronto's Citizens Lab graphed the number of hacking attempts directed towards me and my colleagues and noted the hacking spiked involving major events involving Exxon.

After the advocates met at the Family Fund's offices, the hacking attempts went up. When the New York attorney general announced his conclusions about alleged fraud, the hacking attempts went up. Just before New York City announced its lawsuit against Exxon and other companies, the hacking attempts went up.

When I learned all this, I was appalled and shaken. It felt like Big Brother had arrived and we had taken a step toward a society where citizens opposing powerful interests have their communications surveilled, their internal documents opened to furtive review, and in this case, their work and motives attacked directly by Exxon, and those actors and institutions sympathetic to and sometimes funded by the fossil fuel industry.

I did not know if the hacking attempts had succeeded. Was everything on my computer now in the hands of God knows who with the intent to use every word I have ever wrote in some distorted way?

Knowing I was under this kind of electronic surveillance, your Honor, how could I communicate with my staff, my family, my friends. I found myself whispering in my own home. My daughter, then a recent college grad, had been electronically stalked in one of her social media posts, cheering on her dad's efforts had appeared in a range of social media and in a complaint drafted on behalf of Exxon. Was she now at risk? Was the rest of my family at risk? These were the questions I carried with me.

I know this kind of thing happens all the time in other countries where free association and speech and opposition to powerful interests must be done surreptitiously at risk to one's freedom and even life. I never, frankly, thought I and my colleagues and family would be victim to this kind of intrusion into my professional and personal life here in the United States, simply because I was working to better understand and address the climate controversy which Exxon's internal memos suggested 40 years ago was likely, and which is now threatening us and our children.

The defendant, your Honor, was not independently following and targeting climate advocates in the U.S. from halfway around the world. He was of course not the person to decide I needed to be hacked and my privacy violated. The defendant is an actor in a bigger play.

As the U.S. attorney has stated in court documents, he

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was working with U.S. companies as part of this operation. I hope the U.S. attorney's office is on its way to determining the defendant's accomplices. The defendant violated U.S. law certainly to make a buck. But the harm he and those he worked with have done is incalculable.

I want to say as clearly as I can that I don't know who besides the defendant is responsible for this crime. feel compelled to note, however, your Honor, that I do know who has repeatedly used the fruits of the crime. I believe it is important to say, because it underscores in a concrete way why the defendant's actions have been and continue to be harmful. For years, Exxon's corporate website had references to and quotes from the e-mail about our private meeting and other related material that was apparently illegally obtained. material was only removed from the company's website this past April, just after the Wall Street Journal published an exposé on this matter with the headline, quote, Exxon's Climate Opponents Were Infiltrated by an Apparent Hack for Hire Operation. The companies used the e-mails to develop a convoluted and utterly false story about how citizens working together to address climate change are somehow conspirators seeking to deny Exxon its constitutional rights. A fairytale meant to deflect attention from the damning internal documents that the journalists uncovered and the lawsuits that documents catalyzed.

Your Honor, it's our job to tell the truth about a world on fire and to point out those responsible for lighting the flame. Thank you for taking into consideration the harm the defendant and those he has worked with have done to chill and interfere with our rights as free people to work together to petition public officials, and to do our best to address the profound climate threat the world now faces. Thank you.

THE COURT: I'll place the presentence report, the recommendation, and the addendum is in the record under seal.

I'll place the parties' submissions to the court in the record under seal. The parties should place their submissions in the record not under seal, after removing any personal identifying information.

I adopt the findings of fact in the presentence report, except I've already noted that there should be a two-level decrease in the offense level under 4C1.1. So that the offense level is 27, the criminal history category is I, and the guideline sentencing range is 70 to 87 months, to be followed by 24 months consecutive on Count Four, so that the guideline sentencing range is 94 to 111 months.

I appreciate that the guidelines are only advisory and that the Court must consider the various sentencing factors in 18 U.S.C. Section 3553(a), and impose a sentence that is sufficient, but no greater than necessary, to comply with the purposes set forth in Section 3553(a)(2).

The offense is very serious. The defendant was responsible for arranging the hacking of thousands of individuals and entities. The hacking had a devastating impact on individuals and entities. It resulted in personal grief and anxiety for individuals.

As a result, the defendant was paid \$4.8 million over nearly five years, which was in turn paid, at least a portion, to those who actually did the hacking.

There are substantial mitigating factors. The defendant has been incarcerated at the MCC and the MDC for over four years. The conditions at those institutions have been deplorable, including particularly severe conditions during the COVID epidemic.

In addition, the defendant has suffered from gastrointestinal problems, which have not been adequately attended to while the defendant was incarcerated.

The defendant should receive credit for the unusually harsh conditions of confinement, so that the time spent is not adequately represented by simply the years spent in confinement.

The defendant should also receive credit for his substantial public service while a member of the Israeli military, and his service as a police officer. That service resulted in PTSD, and a major depressive disorder. All of that is independent of the current conditions in Israel. The

defendant also has a record of service to others.

So, it is left to the Court to balance those factors and arrive at a sentence that is sufficient, but no greater than necessary, to meet goals of sentencing in Section 3553(a)(2).

The defense suggests a sentence of 60 months. Some of the victim impact letters suggest a maximum sentence. The probation department suggests a sentence of 111 months, which the probation department incorrectly states is a downward variance. And in any event, is based upon a guideline calculation which is wrong, because it fails to take into account the two-level offense reduction under the current guidelines. The government urges a sentence within the current guideline sentencing range.

On balance, in this case, the Court intends to impose a sentence of 56 months on Counts One and Three, to run concurrently, to be followed by a mandatory minimum consecutive sentence of 24 months on Count Four, for a total sentence of 80 months, to be followed by a three year term of supervised release on Counts One and Three, and a one year term of supervised release on Count Four, all to run concurrently. With the mandatory, standard and special conditions of supervised release listed on pages 21-23 of the presentence report.

I will not impose drug testing because the defendant

is a low risk of substance abuse. I will not impose a fine because the defendant lacks the ability to pay a fine after taking into account the presentence report. No restitution is sought. I have signed the order of forfeiture in the amount of \$4,844,968.

The Court will impose a \$300 special assessment.

The sentence is consistent with the factors in Section 3553(a) and is sufficient, but no greater than necessary, to comply with the purposes of Section 3553(a)(2).

I've explained the reasons for the sentence. Before I actually impose the sentence, Mr. Zone, I'll recognize you for anything you wish to tell me.

MR. ZONE: Just to indicate, your Honor, that I initially mentioned to the Court that within the probation report's recommendation, in addition to the calculation being wrong, it had indicated that it had not considered what it viewed as would potentially be reasons for variance, because it didn't confirm the things that we all are considering with the Court's actions were relating to, so that was one other thing that is reflected in the probation report.

THE COURT: You know, I've noted what I thought were incorrect calculations by the probation department. The probation department recommendation is one factor that I take into account, in addition to all of the other factors that I've said. So, I've taken all of that into account.

MR. ZONE: Okay, your Honor.

THE COURT: Before I actually impose the sentence,
Mr. Azari, I'll recognize you for anything you wish to tell me.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. I had listened to the victims. The Daniel and the other two and the climate subject. I again regret. Personally I wish I could expand on it more on this subject. There will come a day and I will be able to do this. I ask forgiveness. You don't know everything. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Before I actually impose the sentence, I'll recognize the government for anything the government wishes to tell me.

MS. MURRAY: The government has nothing further, your Honor.

THE COURT: Pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, it is the judgment of this Court that the defendant, Aviram Azari, is hereby committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a term of 56 months on Counts One and Three to run concurrently, to be followed by a term of 24 months on Count Four to run consecutively, for a total of 80 months' imprisonment.

I recommend that the Bureau of Prisons provide medical care for the defendant for his physical conditions.

Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be placed on supervised release for a term of three years. That

is three years on Counts One and Three, and one year on Count Four, all to run concurrently.

Within 72 hours of release from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons, the defendant shall report in person to the probation office in the district to which the defendant is released. While on supervised release, the defendant shall comply with the mandatory, standard and special conditions of supervised release on pages 21-23 of the presentence report.

The defendant shall not commit another federal, state or local crime. The defendant shall refrain from any unlawful use or possession of a controlled substance. The defendant shall cooperate with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and comply with all immigration laws. The defendant must cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by the probation officer.

The defendant shall submit his person, and any property, residence, vehicle, papers, computer, other electronic communications, data storage devices, cloud storage or media and effects to a search by any United States probation officer, and, if needed, with the assistance of any law enforcement. The search is to be conducted when there is reasonable suspicion concerning violation of a condition of supervision or unlawful conduct by the defendant. Failure to submit to a search may be grounds for revocation of release. The defendant shall warn any other occupants that the premises

may be subject to searches pursuant to this condition. Any search shall be conducted at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner.

The defendant must provide the probation officer with access to any requested financial information. The defendant must not incur new credit charges or open additional lines of credit without the approval of the probation officer unless the defendant is in compliance with the installment payment schedule.

As I've said, while on supervised release, the defendant shall comply with the mandatory, standard, and special conditions of supervised release on pages 21-23 of the presentence report. The defendant shall pay forfeiture in the amount of \$4,844,968.

It is further ordered that the defendant shall pay to the United States a special assessment of \$300, which shall be due immediately.

I've already explained the reasons for the sentence. Does either counsel know of any legal reason why the sentence should not be imposed as I so stated it?

MS. MURRAY: No, your Honor.

MR. ZONE: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: I will order the sentence to be imposed as I've so stated it for all the reasons I've explained.

There is a waiver of the right to appeal the sentence,

yes?

MS. MURRAY: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Does either counsel know of any legal reason why the waiver is not effective?

MS. MURRAY: I do not know of a reason, your Honor.

MR. ZONE: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Azari, the reason that I ask these questions is that, generally, a defendant has the right to appeal the sentence. The notice of appeal must be filed within 14 days after the entry of the judgment of conviction. The judgment of conviction is entered promptly after the judge announces the sentence. If the defendant cannot pay the cost of appeal, the defendant has the right to apply for leave to appeal in forma pauperis.

If the defendant requests, the clerk will prepare and file a notice of appeal on the defendant's behalf immediately, and the rules require that a judge inform a defendant of this right to appeal the sentence.

In this case, the parties advise that you have given up or waived your right to appeal the sentence, and I'm confident that when I took your guilty plea, I went over with you the waiver of this right to appeal the sentence. So it appears that you have given up or waived your right to appeal the sentence. But I go over this with you now because I want to make sure that you talk to your lawyers about this so that

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you're fully informed of all of your rights.
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               Do you understand what I've said?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: All right. Government moves to dismiss
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      all open counts?
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               MS. MURRAY: Yes, your Honor. We so move.
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               THE COURT: And the defense agrees?
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               MR. ZONE: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: All open counts dismissed on the motion of
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      the government.
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               All right. Again, I'll repeat what I said earlier.
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      If the defense wishes any intervention from the Court with
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      respect to the defendant's treatment, please, just write me a
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      letter. All right.
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               MR. ZONE: Your Honor, I don't know if you are going
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      to make a recommendation as to facility.
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               THE COURT: If you wish, sure.
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               MR. ZONE:
                          I believe Devens in Massachusetts is a
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      higher level medical facility.
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               THE COURT: Sure. I recommend to the Bureau of
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      Prisons that the defendant be designated to FMC Fort Devens,
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     Massachusetts, or another facility capable of meeting the
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      defendant's physical needs.
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               Any other requests?
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                          That he just immediately receive medical
               MR. ZONE:
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treatment.

THE COURT: I already said I'd recommend to the Bureau of Prisons that the Bureau of Prisons provide medical care for the defendant's physical condition.

MR. ZONE: And if they're not complying, I'll write to the Court.

THE COURT: Yes, by all means.

MR. ZONE: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I mean, as you know, it will take a little while for the designation, so it's important that the defendant receive whatever medical attention he needs while still at the MDC.

MR. ZONE: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, all.

(Adjourned)